

MACEDONIAN CAMPAIGN IS PRESSED BY ALLIES

**French and Serbians Win Important Advantages
Over Bulgarians--French Draw Nearer Pe-
ronne After Defeating Germans--No
News of Other Fronts.**

(By Associated Press.)
Despite the notably unsettled conditions in Greece which apparently have militated against a determined pushing of the entente operations on the Macedonian front, fresh and successful attacks by French and Serbian troops are reported.

Paris announces a Serbian victory in the Cerna river region, southeast of Monastir, where the town of Brod is declared again to have been wrested from the Bulgarians who recently captured it. A delayed report from Sofia announces that Serbian attacks in the Cerna sector had failed.

Interest attaches to further possible developments in the Vardar region in the center of the Macedonian front where but little artillery activity has been reported during the vigorous operations on either flank. Last night's announcement from Paris that enemy trenches west of the Vardar had been penetrated to a depth of a quarter of a mile, an attack by French troops indicates that the entente forces are preparing to press their offensive with vigor.

In pursuing their closing-in operations on Peronne, the French on the Somme front are continuing their recently renewed pressure southwest of the town on the opposite bank of the river. They carried the German first line in this sector yesterday, and not only repulsed German counterattacks, but extended their advance.

THE WAR SITUATION
By the military expert of the New York Times.

War correspondents, military critics, and the nations involved are all having tremendous stress on the battle of the Somme.

The Western Allies affect to believe that it is the beginning of the movement which is to drive the Germans out of France and Belgium. They point to their ability to push the German back, to the depth to which they penetrate the German lines at each of the weaknesses of the German counterattacks. The Germans, on the other hand, pretend to sneer at the whole effort, pointing to the relatively small area which has been retaken, and assert that while their line may be bent to a certain extent, it can never be broken.

American writers, viewing the battle from a distance which is much more apt to give a true perspective, even though the information may not always be as accurate and as full as that which is available in some quarters on the other side of the ocean, take a variety of views. Some declared two months ago that the drive was a failure because it did not break the German line at once, basing this on the belief that this was the only method of winning. Others say that it is already a success, if nothing else happens, basing their opinion on the damage done.

In the face of such a divergence in point of view, it is not surprising that to study the war closely in all its details, it is no wonder that the reading public is puzzled to know just what the status is, and whether any one is ahead in this great game.

It may be well, therefore, to pause a moment and take stock of what has been accomplished so far in this fighting, and to compare results, in so far as they are comparable, with those of the other great battle on the western front, the battle of Verdun.

In the first place, in passing judgment on the battle of the Somme we must not permit ourselves to become confused by the matter of territory. There is no direct connection between the amount of territory occupied and the success of any given move. There may be, of course, but it is not a necessary sequence. The object of war in general, or of the conflict of nations, is not the capture of this or that place, or the occupation of so many miles of hostile territory. This has been clearly demonstrated in this war. For example, we have seen Russia driven back from the East Prussian border to her present positions, literally hundreds of miles, while at the same time the occupation of so many miles of hostile territory. This has been clearly demonstrated in this war. For example, we have seen Russia driven back from the East Prussian border to her present positions, literally hundreds of miles, while at the same time the occupation of so many miles of hostile territory.

We saw Serbia invaded, gutted from one end to the other, until not a Serb soldier was left in the country. Does anyone think that the war is more apt to end now in Germany's favor than it was a year ago, before the Serbian drive was inaugurated? In other words, except for giving Germany something to barter over in case of her defeat, has the conquest of Serbia proved in any way decisive, as measured from the object for which the war is being fought?

We need not go back to Belgium. We know full well that the substitution of Belgium, the deliberate violation of her neutrality, only pushed peace further away instead of drawing it nearer. The one consistent cry of the allies has been no peace until Belgium has been restored.

How, then, if territory is not the determining factor, can we judge? In order to answer that question we must look at the object for which a

move was undertaken. Within a few months after the lines in the west reached their present comparative deadlock, the only thing heard from England was attrition. The war was to be a war of attrition. That is, the object of the allies was not so much to beat the Germans in open battle as to wear them out, or permit them to wear themselves out. Let us look at this side of the battle of the Somme. This method of warfare is successful if, having a numerical equality with your opponent, you can force him to lose a greater number of men than you yourself lose. It is still more successful if, having a numerical superiority, say 3 to 1, you can force him to lose in any proportion less than 3 to 1, provided the quality of your troops is equal to the quality of his.

Now, there is no question that the fighting unit of France and England is the equal of the fighting unit of Germany. Germany might not admit it, but it is still beyond question. Germany asserted some days ago that the allies have lost 500,000 men in the battle of the Somme. As I showed at the time, this is probably a fairly accurate estimate, and coming from German sources, which would not be apt to favor the allies in this respect, may be accepted as a fair maximum.

On the other hand I showed, taking the losses of Germany as published in her official casualty lists, that during the first two years of fighting the ratio of prisoners to total casualties was 1 to 7. In the Somme fighting this ratio may be assumed to hold. If anything, it is greater, not less. As the number of prisoners taken exceeds 70,000, the Germans have also lost about 500,000 men.

Now comes another estimate from a German expert of 1,000,000 men lost by the allies. This is absurd, and contradicts official Berlin. But let us see where it leads us. In the Verdun area we have two pronounced ridges, the possession of which gave the French a great military advantage. These are the ridges of Louvemont and Charny, the approach to the latter being guarded by Hills 295 and 304. On the Somme there are no such defensive positions which the allies were forced to take. Therefore, the relative losses of the Germans were if anything, greater at Verdun than have been those of the allies on the Somme. If, therefore, in three months' fighting on the Somme, the allies have lost 1,000,000 men, the Germans who kept up the attacks on Verdun for six months must have lost 2,000,000.

Now let us sum up. Germany has persistently stated that the French loss in defending Verdun was 500,000 men at least. Possibly it was; we do not know. If it was, the French and the Somme have cost the French and British 1,500,000 men. But these same engagements have cost the Germans 2,500,000 men fighting on the same basis. This, of course, is nonsense. The figures themselves are ridiculous. The Germans have lost this enormous total, nor have the allies lost 1,000,000 men on the Somme.

It is further asserted by Germany, and it is probably true, that the allies have on the western front two and one-half men to the German's one. Under these circumstances the battle of the Somme, as far as it has gone, has given the allies a greater advantage than they possessed before, and has damaged German man power at an alarming rate.

**FRENCH HOTEL MEN
SCOUTING FOR TOURISTS**
(By Associated Press.)

Paris, Oct. 19.—The reawakened enterprise of French hotel men is being applied to the preparation of proper accommodations for the Americans they expect to see over here as soon as continental touring is again possible.

American built hotels in portable sections will be ready to shelter tourists on the battlefield of the Marne as soon as the war zone is opened to general circulation. They are to be erected by a group of French and neutral hotel men. A Grenoble hotel man is already negotiating for a site in Verdun on the Marne front, as soon as German shells get through demolishing the old ones. A committee of business men in Meaux is pushing along different projects for the benefit of the battlefield tourists.

Sign posts giving distances between interesting points and the itinerary tourists should follow will soon be erected on all the fields of the seven days fighting in that region. Commemorative plates will be put up wherever acts of heroism were accomplished, and an illustrated guide book with maps of the battle of the Marne provided for visitors, while information bureaus will be organized in each commune to facilitate visits to interesting places.

SAME OLD POEM

Same old pumpkins, same old plums;
Same styles of chrysanthemums.
Same old hunters, same old quail;
Same old brown October ale.

Same old football, same old haze;
Same old short-length remnant days.
Same old red leaves in themall,
Same old chestnuts, same old fall.

—William S. Adkins in Life.

WAR WILL LAST TEUTONS ADMIT ALAUNIA IS SUNK YET ANOTHER BREMEN IS BY MINE OFF YEAR LOST ENGLAND

(By Associated Press.)
Washington, Oct. 19.—Loss of the German submarine merchantman Bremen virtually was conceded today by ranking Teutonic diplomats in position to be familiar with the movements of the vessel. The Bremen was due at an American port a month ago.

It was admitted that German officials were without information as to the fate of the Bremen. All they know is that she set out for an American port from Bremerhaven and that she should have arrived at an American port soon after the middle of last month.

The disappearance of the Bremen will not cause abandonment of the project to send merchant submarines regularly from Germany to the United States it was said. There appeared to be reason that another submarine probably the Deutschland, would arrive at an American port in the next two weeks.

German officials in Washington do not believe the Bremen could have fallen into the hands of the British unless she had some accident to her machinery. They pointed out, unlike naval submarines, merchant submarines avoided all localities frequented by shipping and therefore are not open to the same risks.

Reports that the Bremen had arrived safely at New London, Conn., were published in German newspapers two weeks ago.

**STORM PASSING
NORTHWARD
TODAY**
(By Associated Press.)
Washington, Oct. 19.—The tropical storm which passed inland yesterday from the Gulf of Mexico had moved northward to Indiana with decreased intensity today. Weather bureau reports indicated that it probably would move rapidly northward and again would increase in force.

Storm warnings have been ordered on the Atlantic coast from Cape Hatteras to Eastport, Me.

**BRYAN CAMPAIGNS
IN OLD KENTUCKY**
(By Associated Press.)
Louisville, Oct. 19.—William Jennings Bryan entered Kentucky today for a series of addresses for Wilson. He expected to make eight addresses, beginning at Bowling Green and closing at Elizabethtown.

**CHARTER IS GRANTED
ASHEVILLE CONCERN**
(By Associated Press.)
Raleigh, Oct. 19.—Application for charter of the Sanitary Manufacturing Company of Asheville, with capital stock of \$25,000, was filed with the secretary of state today. The concern proposes to manufacture sanitary appliances, including telephone mouth pieces.

**SEVERAL ENTOMBED
IN MINE EXPLOSION**
(By Associated Press.)
Fairmont, W. Va., Oct. 19.—An explosion in a coal mine at Barracksville near here today damaged the property and entombed a number of men. The act number has not yet been determined, as the shift was not in operation today.

**FIRE DOES DAMAGE
IN VIRGINIA PLANT**
(By Associated Press.)
Norfolk, Va., Oct. 19.—Fire which originated in the sintering plant of the Virginia Smelting Company at West Norfolk early today destroyed the sintering plant, all conveyors and bins and more than half of the chloriding plant. Officials are unable at this time to estimate the loss and will not be until the insurance adjusters complete their investigation.

**LIEUTENANT THAW
IS ALIVE IN PARIS**
(By Associated Press.)
Paris, Oct. 19.—At the Paris home of Lieutenant William Thaw of the Franco-American aviation corps it was said that the lieutenant was alive and well. He arrived during the night to attend the funeral of Sergeant Norman Prince of the Franco-American corps who died as the result of injuries sustained in a raid over southern Germany.

THE WEATHER
For North Carolina: Partly cloudy in the west; local rains in the east portion tonight. Cooler Friday, fair and cooler, fresh to strong south-west winds.

COMPARATIVE WEATHER
Oct. 18 1916 1915
Maximum 71 71
Minimum 43 43
Mean 57 57

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**HISTORICAL SKETCH
CLAREMONT COLLEGE**
The Clay Printing Company has just issued from their presses "A Historical Sketch of Claremont College" written by Dr. J. L. Murphy. This is a most interesting publication locally as it records Hickory's first efforts towards higher education and manifests the spirit which has dominated her people in matters of education.

The author gives the origin of the school, the history of Rev. A. S. Vaughan's coming to Hickory, and the efforts he put forth; the character of the school to be established, the two charters, the two deeds, the various administrations; the transfer of the school to the classis of the Reformed church; the efforts to unite Claremont College at Newton and Claremont College at Hickory; the opposition manifest at Newton and the final suspending of the school by the classis. The booklet forms a valuable link in the history of local educational efforts and will be read with much interest especially by the older people of the town. The work is well printed and bound in pure white binding. The price is twenty-five cents and can be secured by addressing the author, Rev. J. L. Murphy, Hickory, N. C.

MARKETS
COTTON FUTURES
(By Associated Press.)
New York, Oct. 19.—There was a renewal of realizing and scattered selling for a reaction early today, with the cotton market opening at a decline of two to 21 points. January contracts sold off to 18.30 and May to 18.34, buyers, prices soon reacted back to about last night's closing figures. The market closed steady.

October 18.38 18.39
December 18.45 18.32
January 18.30 18.28
March 18.40 18.38
May 18.33 18.46
July 18.38 18.51

HICKORY MARKETS
Cotton 18c
Wheat \$1.60

CHICAGO WHEAT
(By Associated Press.)
Chicago, Oct. 19.—Despite some uncertainty at the outset wheat prices today soon settled yesterday's top market figures. Opening prices, which ranged with December at 1.65 to 1.66 1/4 and May at 1.55 to one cent decline and one-half cent rise, were followed by a further reaction and then a decline.

**WILSON IS GREETED
BY LARGE CROWDS**
(By Associated Press.)
On Board President Wilson's Special Train, Oct. 19.—President Wilson passed through Ohio early today and shook hands with great crowds at his stops. The president's political advisers expressed satisfaction with the welcome extended him on his way through New York. In spite of an injured finger, he shook hands with many today. He plans to discuss the hyphenate in Chicago.

**STANDARD OIL PLANT
AT BAYONNE RESUMES**
(By Associated Press.)
Bayonne, N. J., Oct. 19.—The Standard Oil Company today reopened its plant here and several hundred workers returned to work under police guard. These were not strikers, but men who were compelled to quit when strikers and their sympathizers engaged in rioting that resulted in the death of several persons. There was little disturbance today. With the federal board of mediation in the controversy would be settled shortly.

**GERMANS CAPTURE
RUSSIAN TRENCHES**
(By Associated Press.)
Berlin, via London, Oct. 19.—German troops took the offensive yesterday in Volhynia and captured Russian trenches on the west bank of the Stockhod. It was announced officially here today. Russian attacks near Dubnow were repulsed with heavy losses.

(By Associated Press.)
New York, Oct. 19.—The Cunard liner Alania has been sunk by a mine in the English channel between Falmouth and London, according to cable advices to the Cunard line officials here today.

The Alania sailed from this port October 7 with passengers, but Cunard line officials believe they were all landed at Falmouth, according to custom. The captain of the ship and several members of the crew were rescued. The Alania called at Falmouth on Tuesday and was on her way to London.

**WAGE CAMPAIGN
IN ATLANTIC
WATERS**
(By Associated Press.)
Amsterdam, via London, Oct. 19.—A Cologne newspaper says: "German submarines will operate in the future in the western Atlantic. They will visit the well known shipping routes around Nantucket island and will sink British merchantmen after giving the crews opportunity to save themselves."

**RUSSIANS REPULSE
GERMAN ATTACKS**
(By Associated Press.)
Petrograd, via London, Oct. 19.—Spirited fighting in Volynia is reported today by the war office, which says the Russians repulsed several attacks.

**NO DAILY BULLETINS
ON PARALYSIS CASES**
(By Associated Press.)
New York, Oct. 19.—Infantile paralysis has decreased to such an extent here that the daily report to the press of the number of cases and deaths has been discontinued. The last report issued yesterday was seven new cases and two deaths for the 24-hour period.

**RELIEF FROM PRINT
PAPER IS PROBABLE**
(By Associated Press.)
Washington, Oct. 19.—Relief from the critical newspaper paper situation seems probable from studies made in the forest service laboratories. It has been found that good grades of paper can be made from a number of western woods which experts estimate can be cut into chips, dried, baled and delivered to mills in Wisconsin at a very small advance over the cost of chips made there from local timber.

The only factor blocking the way seems to be freight rates and the Wisconsin mills are endeavoring to negotiate with the railroads for shipment of experimental trainloads of chips from the west. If a favorable freight rate can be obtained, forest service experts say, the great quantity of pulpwood on the national forests should prove a considerable factor in supplying favorably located paper mills with the necessary raw material.

In Wisconsin alone, it is stated, there is an annual market for more than 300,000 cords of pulpwood.

NEW PORT ON ATLANTIC
(By Associated Press.)
Washington, Oct. 19.—The republic of Panama has opened a new port on the Atlantic coast, about eighty miles from Colon, and begun construction of a government building there. The port is named Mandinga and is located on Mandinga Bay in the gulf of San Blas. It has an excellent harbor with deep water and is only a short distance from important Mangrove mines owned by an American syndicate. Nearby is the site of a town to be named Nicuesa to be developed under government concession granted to an American who has long resided in Colon.

**TWO NEW CASES OF SCARLET
FEVER**
Two new cases of scarlet fever were quarantined by Chief Lentz today. They were in the families of Mr. Frank Gwin and Mr. W. N. Sherrill. There are eight or ten cases here, but the chief says the number is no larger than usual at this season of the year.

TRESTLES UNDERMINED ON C. & N. W. RAILROAD

**Two Temporary Bridges South of Mortimer so
Damaged by Flood as to Stop Passenger
Service--New Fill on Southern
Yields Slightly.**

**STORM DAMAGE
NOT SEVERE
IN SOUTH**
(By Associated Press.)
Mobile, Oct. 19.—Southern Alabama and western Florida were recovering today from the hurricane which swept across this section, causing two deaths and property and marine loss. Although the wind was of greater velocity than that which accompanied the storm of July, both Mobile and Pensacola, the two chief cities in the hurricane's path, suffered less. The loss in both places is estimated at \$100,000.

**EFFORT TO ABOLISH
CONFUCIANISM IN CHINA**
(By Associated Press.)
Peking, Oct. 19.—Because of the late Yuan Shi-kai's espousal of Confucianism and the important part that religion, or philosophy, played in the effort to restore the monarchy, ultra-republican members of parliament recently made an attempt to have Confucianism abolished by legislation on the theory that such action would grant greater freedom of conscience and insure the perpetuity of the republic.

This step aroused great indignation among the modern admirers of Confucius and called forth a shower of protests. Kang Yu-wei, the distinguished scholar, who is among the prominent publicists who oppose the eradication of Confucianism, telegraphed to the central government declaring that the Confucian religion is distinctly the religion of China, and that if it is rejected Chinese would become like brutes. "What would be the use of the kness," he asked, "if they be not employed for the worship of Confucius?"

Premier Tuan Chi-jui replied that the public has great reverence for Confucius, but that this reverence is in the hearts of the public and that it is no longer necessary for them to prostrate their body on the ground to show their respect for China's great sage.

In spite of the efforts of politicians to keep religion out of the political turmoil in China, various religious agitators have been able to intensify the internal troubles of the Chinese republic. China has no state religion, even Yuan Shi-kai did not show preference for any particular religion. Confucian teachers, Buddhists, Taoist and Lama priests all enjoyed his patronage. Representatives of many religions participated in his funeral.

Since the death of Yuan Shi-kai Confucianism has continued to be in great favor in Peking, but its adherents deny firmly that the revival has anything to do with the monarchical movement. President Yuan Sheng, who is a Christian, recently delegated one of his under-secretaries to represent him officially at a Confucian ceremony in the temple where Yuan Shi-kai formerly worshipped.

**MEXICO PLANS TO START
AGAIN TO BUILDING**
(By Associated Press.)
Juarez, Mexico, Oct. 19.—Mexico plans to rebuild her revolution-shattered industries upon a firm foundation. With the restoration of peace in the republic, thousands of factories, mills, shops and stores which have been burned, wrecked or partially destroyed by artillery fire or by the work of the bombing crew which are always a part of a Mexican army in the field, are to be rebuilt.

The representative of a large Pacific coast cement manufacturing company recently visited Andres Garcia, inspector general of consulates for the Carranza government and General Francisco Gonzales, commander of the Juarez garrison, with whom they were regarding the erection of a \$1,000,000 cement plant at Juarez to utilize the great shale beds which are to be found at the foot of the Juarez mountains. This material has been tested and found to be good for cement making. The supply is said by experts to be inexhaustible and the shale beds are located near enough the railroad to make haulage costs low.

The representative of the American cement company is being given every encouragement by the Carranza officials. They realize the importance of having such a plant on the border where its product can be shipped to all points in the interior at a low cost. While many of the buildings in Mexico are built out of adobe, the larger buildings are made of brick and stone, concrete having been little used in construction work in the interior because of the comparative scarcity of cement.

With the construction of a plant to manufacture cement here, many Mexican laborers who are now forced to go to the United States in search of employment will be employed and, because of the lower cost of labor in this country, it will be possible to sell the finished product of the plant at a much lower rate than that prevailing in the United States, the promoters say.

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Two Carolina and North-Western trestles south of Edgemont were partially wrecked by high waters during the night and morning, it was learned today, and the early morning passenger from Edgemont will not be able to reach Hickory for several days.

The Catawba river at the Horseford bridge, recently built as a temporary structure, was eight feet above low water during the forenoon and there were fears that the structure might be swept away by the flood. The river must rise several feet, however, before the floor of the bridge is reached, and the cessation of rainfall during the night is expected to give the land time to drain, even should there be more rain.

News from Catawba today was to the effect that the new fill between that station and Eufla was giving way in a place or two, and orders have been issued for all trains to proceed over the place with unusual care. The damage was not great, and 15 went over it all right, as did also the other morning train.

The middle crib of the Carolina and North-Western trestle south of Edgemont was undermined by the high waters and turned over against the bent on the south side of the crib, knocking two of them over and causing about 75 feet of track to swing across the stream without supports. The first and second cribs on the north end of the second trestle south of Mortimer also were undermined. The foundations at the south end of the trestle likewise were damaged.

The big temporary trestle erected across the Catawba by the Elliott Building Company was not damaged, according to reports received early in the day, and there was no anxiety as to it. On account of the rock bottom, the picture could not be driven into the river bed, but all the supports were heavily braced by the contractors.

More than three inches of rain fell in this section during the past two days, most of it last night, but on account of the extreme drought, much of the water soaked into the ground. Farther north, however, the precipitation would have been greater to make the river rise as much as it did.

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